part of the skull, and disarticulating them from the pterygoids, the bone which I suppose to be the vomer comes away with the palatines, as would be expected, were such the case.

The absence of truncation in the vomer of the Woodpeckers tends by itself to remove them from a close relationship with the Passerine birds; but, as I before remarked, this peculiarity may depend on their special habits. There is, however, in the shape of the pterygoid bones a character which tends to bring them together again. In Passerine birds the pterygoids extend forwards for a considerable distance in front of the point of contact or articulation with the palatines. These anterior processes are vertically expanded and in contact with the rostrum, and probably sometimes with the crura of the vomer; they are situated above (that is, deeper than) the posterior internal angles of the palatines, and therefore are not seen while looking at the surface of the palate, but only on a side view. In the Woodpeckers and other birds related to them these processes are also present, but they are absent in most others, though the Anserine birds possess them. In the Woodpeckers, also, there is a very peculiar anteriorly directed process arising from the upper part of the middle of the body of the pterygoid bone, which is quite independent of the one above described.

XLII.—*On a Collection of Birds recently made by* Mr. A. H. Everett *in Northern Borneo.* By ARTHUR, Viscount WALDEN, P.Z.S., F.R.S.

(Plate XII.)

HAVING lately had an opportunity of examining a small collection of birds obtained in Northern Borneo by Mr. A. H. Everett, it has occurred to me that a list of the species it included might form an acceptable addition to our knowledge of the avifauna of that island. Hitherto the Bornean collections sent to London by Mr. Everett have been dispersed before being catalogued, and the valuable materials he had contributed to the formation of a complete list of North-Bornean birds were thus rendered unavailable. This is the more to be regretted, as most of his specimens have labels attached which give the origin and sex of each example, and other useful information. These notes, whenever they occur, are here introduced within inverted commas.

Our knowledge of Bornean ornithology dates from comparatively recent times, and is not extensive. In 1855 Messrs. Motley and Dillwyn* published the first part of a work on Bornean zoology, which, unfortunately, was not continued. The ornithological portion of the subject is well treated. In 1863 Mr. Sclater† published some observations on the birds of South-eastern Borneo by Mr. Motley, to which he added some valuable original notes. This paper comprises a list of 134 species. These two publications, I believe, embrace all that has been written of a connected character on the Bornean avifauna. Besides, we have nothing but scattered notices of new species by various authors, from Temminck to Salvadori. Indeed it is curious that no Bornean birds were described or enumerated by any of the older authors. Until the island was visited by the Dutch collectors in the time of Temminck, it is doubtful whether a single Bornean bird reached the hands of an ornithologist.

The objects of especial interest contained in Mr. Everett's last collection are *Argusianus grayi*, *Pityriasis gymnocephalus*, of which rare species a considerable number of individuals were obtained, and *Setornis criniger*, Lesson. Until we possess complete catalogues of the Malaccan, Sumatran, Javan, and Philippine birds, and all their allied forms have been compared, it will be premature to comment on their geographical distribution. For the present all that we are warranted in saying is that the Bornean ornis exhibits a near relationship to the Sumatran and Malaccan, less to the Javan, and still less to the Philippine; while its few ornithic affinities with the neighbouring island of Celebes it has in common with the more distant Sunda islands.

PALÆORNIS LONGICAUDATUS (Bodd.), Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 53 (1783), ex D'Aubenton; O. Finsch, Papag. ii. p. 77.

Perruche de Malac, D'Aubent. Pl. Enl. 887.

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* Contributions to the Natural History of Labuan, &c. Part 1. London, July 2, 1855.

† Proc. Zool. Soc. 1863, p. 206.

Palæornis malaccensis, Vigors; Motley & Dillwyn, Labuan, p. 26.

Palæornis affinis, Gould, B. of Asia, pt. x. pl. —, av. juv. (1858), fide Blyth, Ibis, 1865, p. 42.

Sarawak (*Everett*); Banjarmassing (*Motley*); Sumatra, Malacca (*mus. nostr.*); Bangka (*Sal. Müller*); Nias Isl. (*v. Rosenberg*).

In a Sumatran example the middle rectrices measure 10½ inches.

HIERAX CÆRULESCENS (Linn.), S. N. i. p. 125, no. 9 (1766), ex Edwards.

Little Black and Orange-coloured Indian Hawk, Edwards, Illustr. pl. 108, "Bengal."

Hierax malayensis, Strickl. Ann. Nat. Hist. xiii. p. 33, "Malay countries" (1844).

"Marup, ♀."

Does not differ from Sumatran and Malaccan examples. No rufous about the head. The wing measures 3¾ inches. The writing on the label is indistinct, but seems to read "iris light brown." The Javan bird has yet to be compared.

SPILORNIS BACHA (Daudin), Traité, ii. p. 43 (1800), ex Levaillant.

Le Bacha, Levaillant, Ois. d'Afr. i. p. 68, pl. 15, "South Africa"!

Spilornis cheela (Daud.), apud Wallace, Ibis, 1868, p. 15, "Borneo, small race of the Indian species," nec Daudin.

Falco cheela, Daudin, Traité, ii. p. 44 (1800), to which species Mr. Wallace (*l. c.*) referred the small Bornean *Spilornis,* was founded on Latham's *Cheela Falcon,* Syn. Suppl. p. 33,= *Falco cheela,* Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 14. no. 14 (1790), described as from India, where it is known "by the name of *Cheela*; size large, and of a very stout make; length 2 feet or more" (Lath. *l. c.*).

Falco bacha, Daudin (*l. c.*), is the title Daudin gave to *Le Bacha,* Levaillant (*l. c.*). Levaillant's type is generally supposed to have come from Java; and his plate agrees well with the Javan bird. *Falco bido,* Horsf. Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 137, is a synonym (*conf.* Sundev. Kritisk, Ois. d'Afr. p. 25). This Bornean species appears to be smaller than either of these two Eagles, being about equal in size to *S. rufipectus,* Gould. The adult plumes that have appeared on the thighs, under the shoulders, and on the abdomen and flanks are much paler than in my Malaccan, Javan, and Cingalese examples of *S. bacha.* I am inclined to the opinion that it belongs to a distinct and undescribed species; yet, until a fully adult individual can be examined, I propose to regard these Bornean birds as representing *S. bacha* in immature plumage. If it eventually prove to be distinct, I venture to suggest for it the title of *Spilornis pallidus.*

Two examples are sent by Mr. Everett, one without a label. One marked "Jambusan, September, ♀," is of a young bird in transition plumage. The feathers of the interscapular region are pale rusty fulvous, with a broad subterminal dark brown band, which is fringed with albescent fulvous. On the lower back and uropygium the feathers are pale brown, terminated with deeper brown and fringed with albescent-fulvous. The feathers of the head, including the crest, which is considerably developed, are white at their insertion, then tawny, with a dark brown subterminal drop with a terminal fringe, much decomposed, of albescent-fulvous. Below each eye a bold pure white mark; a narrow black line over the eye, joining the black ear-coverts and cheeks; chin and throat immaculate tawny. The remainder of the under surface tawny. Some of the pectoral plumes with pale brown central triangular markings; lower down some with faint central streaks of pale rusty-brown. Abdominal and ventral plumes, the thigh and tail-coverts, and the flanks with numerous cross bars of dilute ferruginous. Axillaries barred with bright pale ferruginous. The primaries are brown above, with black outer webs, deepening towards the tips, which are white, and one or two slanting black bars crossing both webs. Underneath the quills are white, the black bands and ends showing through as pure or mottled pale brown. The rectrices at their base are brown; then a band of very dark brown an inch and a half deep, followed by a still broader pale band of albescent brown; then a narrow subterminal very dark brown band, edged by a very narrow border of light brown, and finally fringed with albescent.

The second example, which (from its smaller dimensions) is probably of a male, has put on many of its adult feathers. The chin and throat white, with a few feathers brown-centred. The remainder of the under surface of the peculiar pale earthy brown colour found in *S. cheela*. The breast unspotted, but the abdominal, ventral, and flank feathers, the axillaries, under wing-coverts, thigh, and under tail-coverts more or less spotted with pure white; the axillaries have their ground-colour more ruddy. The under surface of the quills as in the Jambusan individual; above the black portion of the quills as in that example, but the paler brown replaced by pale earthy brown mottled with albescent. The banding of the rectrices is different and very irregular. The subterminal dark brown band both individuals possess in common; the pale band above is narrow, irregular, and mottled. Above this, again, the dark brown band occupies less space, and is broken into by mottled pale brown and albescent, above which, again, are indications of a third dark brown band. The plumes of the head and crest are mostly pure white at the base, terminated with a broad jet-black band. The white mark under the eye persists; but the cheeks and ear-coverts are cinereous, with a jet-black shaft to each feather. The back and wing-coverts are of a much paler brown.

	Longitudo			
	Alæ.	Caudæ.	Tarsi.	
Spilornis bacha . .	15·25	10	3·87	Adult, East Java.
,, ,,	14·50	10	3·50	,, Java.
,, ,,	15·50	10	3·50	Nearly adult, Ceylon.
,, ,,	15·50	10	3·50	,, ,,
,, ,,	14·50	9·80	3·50	,, ,,
,, ,,	14·50	9·80	3·50	,, ,,
,, ,,	14·75	11	3·25	Adult, Malacca*.
,, ,,	13·25	10	3·25	♀ juv., Jambusan.
,, ,,	12·62	8·75	3·12	♂ (?) juv., Sarawak (?).

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* The examples noted as adult have the crest pure white and black. The others have the black portion of the crest-plumes edged with ferruginous brown. The caudal banding of one Ceylon individual agrees with the banding in the Javan and Malaccan. In the three other Ceylon individuals *three* dark brown bands are more or less indicated.

Phodilus badius (Horsf.), Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 139, "Java" (1820); Zool. Res. Java, pl. —; Temm. Pl. Col. 318, "Java"; Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, *Striges*, p. 23.

No locality given; probably from neighbourhood of Sarawak. Example sent undistinguishable from Malaccan and Burman (Tonghoo) individuals. Sumatran individuals are considered to belong to the same species (Schlegel, *l. c.*).

Ninox borneensis (Bp.), Mus. Lugd. Consp. i. p. 41. no. 23, "Malaiasia, Borneo" (1850); Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, *Striges*, p. 25.

"Marup."

Although also given by Bonaparte from Malaiasia, the only examples in the Leyden Museum were from Borneo. Of a paler and ruddier brown than Malaccan individuals I have examined. Underneath, the broader centres are almost bright rufous, and occupy more of each feather, less white being thus apparent than in *N. scutellatus* (Raffl.) = *N. malayensis*, Eyton, or in any other of the allied forms. Dimensions less than those of the Ceylon, South-Indian, Assam, Burman, or Malaccan species. Four caudal bands are present.

	Longitudo		
	Alæ.	Caudæ.	
Ninox hirsutus	7·75	5	Ceylon, five caudal bands.
„ „	7·75	4·75	„ „ „
„ „	7·75	4·75	Coorg, „ „
„ „	8	5	„ „ „
„ „	8·50	5·50	Assam, „ „
„ „	8 50	5·50	Tonghoo, „ „
„ *scutellatus*	7·50	4·75	Malacca, four caudal bands.
„ „	7·50	4·75	„ „ „
„ *borneensis*	7·12	4·50	Marup, „ „

Meiglyptes tristis (Horsf.), Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 177, "Java" (1820).

Picus poicilophos, Temm. Pl. Col. 197. fig. 1, ♂, "Java" (1823).

"Marup, July, ♂, iris crimson; Simunjon, ♂, iris crimson; Marup, ♀."

The example from Simunjon is in the plumage of *M. tristis* verus, ap. Malh. (Monogr. ii. p. 10); and a Banjarmassing specimen displays the same characters. The first, although marked a male, wants the usual red cheek-stripes; the South-Bornean bird displays only traces of red feathers on the cheeks. Malaccan examples frequently exhibit one or other of the peculiarities insisted upon by Malherbe as being characteristic of *M. tristis* (Horsf.), notably the dark breast and under surface generally. All the individuals with the under surface coloured fulvous, with brown cross bands, Malherbe has separated under the title of *P. grammithorax* (*tom. cit.* p. 13). That author, however, admits that it is impossible to indicate with precision the separate localities they inhabit. The Marup specimens are in the plumage of *P. grammithorax*, and they do not differ from some Malaccan and Sumatran examples. The probabilities are that the dark-breasted individuals, *M. tristis* (Horsf.), are birds not arrived at maturity, and that when in adult plumage they assume the garb which induced Malherbe to regard them as belonging to a distinct species, *P. grammithorax**.

CENTROCOCCYX EURYCERCUS (A. Hay), J. A. S. B. xiv. p. 551, "Malacca" (1845).

Cuculus bubutus, Horsf. apud Raffles, Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 286, "Sumatra."

Centropus borneensis, Bp. Consp. Vol. Zygod. p. 5 (1854).

"Marup, ♀, iris crimson."

Prince Bonaparte (*l. c.*) separated the large Bornean Crow Pheasant; but this example agrees so closely with Malaccan and Sumatran individuals that I cannot recognize its specific distinction. *C. eurycercus* can always be distinguished from the continental *C. rufipennis*, Illiger, by its larger size, by the tail of the full-plumaged bird (?) being blue and not green, and by the *interscapulary region of the back being coloured like the wings.* Even in young birds with striated plumage, this part of the back will be found to have some rufous feathers. I have not been able to determine with any certainty whether the rectrices pass from green to blue, or blue to green; but in one stage they are certainly blue, which never occurs in *C. rufipennis*.

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* This view is supported by the fact, above mentioned, that the Simunjon male wants the usual red cheek-stripes. Mr. Everett's notes of the sexes throughout his collection appear to have been made with scrupulous accuracy.

If, on comparison, the Javan *Centrococcyx* (*C. bubutus*, Horsf. Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 180, sp. 2) prove to belong to this species, Horsfield's title will have precedence. Both Moore and Cabanis unite it with the continental form; but, judging from Horsfield's plate and description (Zool. Res., *C. philippensis*, var. *javanica*), it is the Malayan species or else nearly allied to it.

CENTROCOCCYX JAVANENSIS (Dumont de Ste.-Croix), Dict. Sc. Nat. xi. p. 144, "Java" (1818); Walden, Tr. Zool. Soc. viii. p. 59.

"Jambusan, ♀, iris brown."

In almost perfect plumage. Identical with Javan, Malaccan, and Celebean examples.

PENTHOCERYX PRAVATUS (Horsf.), Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 179, "Java" (1820).

Cuculus rufovittatus, Drapiez, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat. iv. p. 568, "Java" (1823).

Cuculus fasciolatus, Sal. Müller, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. Ov. Bez. Land- en Volk. p. 177, note, sp. 4, "Java and Sumatra" (1839–44).

"Sabu, ♀, iris warm brown, legs pale bluish lead; Busan, ♀, iris yellow, October."

The species which inhabits Malacca, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo is considerably smaller than *P. sonnerati* (Lath.) of India and Ceylon.

	Longitudo		
	Alæ.	Caudæ.	
Penthoceryx sonnerati	4·88	5·12	Candeish.
„ „	4·75	4·88	Ceylon.
„ „	4·75	4·62	Malabar.
„ „	4·88	5·0	Maunbhoom.
Penthoceryx pravatus	4·25	4·37	Java.
„ „	4·25	4·50	Malacca.
„ „ ♂	3·88	4·0	Sarawak.
„ „ ♀	4·0	4·0	Busan.
„ „ ♀	4·0	4·12	Sabu.

SURNICULUS LUGUBRIS (Horsf.), Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 179, adult, "Java" (1820); Zool. Res. Java, pl. —.

Cuculus albopunctatus, Drapiez, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat. iv. p. 570, "Java" (1823), av. juv.

Pseudornis dicruroides, Hodgs. J. A. S. B. 1839, p. 136, pl. —, "Nipaul."

"Marup, iris brown."

Himalayan, Ceylon, Malaccan, and Javan individuals do not differ; and this Marup example also agrees with them.

	Longitudo		
	Alæ.	Caudæ.	
Surniculus lugubris	5·75	6	Java, full black plumage.
„ „	4·82	5·50	Java, full black plumage.
„ „	4·75	5·37	Malacca, changing from brown to black plumage; no spots.
„ „	5·37	5·88	Valley of Nipaul, full black plumage.
„ „	5·75	6·0	Darjeeling, full black plumage.
„ „	4·88	5·88	Ceylon, full black plumage.
„ „	4·88	5·75	Ceylon, spotted plumage.
„ „	4·62	5	Marup, spotted plumage.

PELARGOPSIS LEUCOCEPHALA (Gm.), S. N. i. p. 456 (1788); Sharpe, Mon. Alced. pl. 59.

"Marup, ♂, iris brown, bill and legs scarlet."

CEYX SHARPII, Salvadori, Atti Ac. Sc. Torino, 1869, p. 463, pl. —, "Sarawak;" Sharpe, Mon. Alced. pl. 63.

"Marup, ♂, iris brown, bills and legs pale red."

A single example of a beautiful *Ceyx* in Mr. Everett's collection seems referable to this species, although it does not quite agree with Count Salvadori's diagnosis, nor with that given by Mr. Sharpe. It has the wings of *Ceyx tridactyla*, and it also possesses the large deep-blue spot on the sides of the head of that species. It is certainly not *C. dillwynni*, Sharpe, with the type of which I have compared it.

ALCEDO ASIATICA, Swains. Zool. Illustr. 1st ser. i. pl. 50, "some part of India" (1820–21); Sharpe, Mon. Alced. pl. 75.

"Marup, ♂, iris brown, feet claret-coloured; Marup, ♂, August, iris brown, bill black-brown, feet coral-red."

LYNCORNIS TEMMINCKI, Gould, Icones Av. pl. 6, "Borneo" (1838)*.

Caprimulgus pulcher, A. Hay, Madr. Journ. L. Sc. xiii. p. 161, "Malacca" (1844).

"Marup, ♀, July, iris brown."

Identical with Malaccan examples.

CALYPTOMENA VIRIDIS, Raffles, Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 295, ♂, "Sumatra" (1821); Horsf. Zool. Res. Java†, pl. —, ♂.

Rupicola viridis, Temm. Pl. Col. 216 (August 20, 1823), "Sumatra."

Calyptomena rafflesia, Swains. An. in Menag. p. 296. no. 49, pl. 48. f. *a*, ♂ adult (18—?), ex Raffles.

Calyptomena caudacuta, Swains. *tom. cit.* no. 50, pl. 48. fig. b, ♂ juv. vel ♀, "India."

"Marup, ♂, iris brown, July, not pairing."

Malaccan and Bornean examples do not differ.

CORYDON SUMATRANUS (Raffles), Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 303, "Sumatra" (1821).

Eurylaimus corydon, Temm. Pl. Col. 297, "Sumatra" (1824).

Corydon temmincki, Lesson, Man. d'Orn. i. p. 177, ex Temminck (1828).

"Busan, ♂, iris light brown, bill and legs purplish."

A young bird changing into adult plumage. Prevailing colour above dingy dark olive-brown.

Malaccan and Sumatran examples exhibit no distinctive characters.

EURYLAIMUS JAVANICUS, Horsf. Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 170, "Java" (1820); Zool. Res. Java, pl. —.

Eurylaimus horsfieldi, Temm. Pl. Col. 130, ♂ ad., 131, av. juv., "Java" (1823).

"Marup, ♂, iris yellow; Jambusan, ♂ (*av. juv.*), iris yellow, bill blue, legs claret; ♀ (*av. juv.*), iris yellow, bill blue, legs claret."

Identical with Malaccan examples. The young birds are fairly represented in Temminck's plates. The young of both sexes are in similar plumage. The bill is black in the dried specimen.

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* Mr. Gould (*l. c.*) quotes P. Z. S. pt. vi. 1838; but I have failed to find the reference.

† But not known to occur in Java.

EURYLAIMUS OCHROMELAS, Raffles, Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 297, "Singapore and Sumatra" (1821).

Eurylaimus cucullatus, Temm. Pl. Col. 261, "Sumatra" (1824).

Eurylaimus rafflesi, Less. Compl. Buff. ii. p. 433, ex Raffles (1840).

"Simunjon, ♀, iris yellowish, bill blue, legs purplish; ♀ (*av. juv.*), iris yellow, bill blue, legs pinkish."

The young bird has little or no black on the throat, which, with the upper breast, is white; remainder of under surface yellow, a few new vinous feathers appearing on the breast. Black collar wanting. Frontal plumes yellow.

A Pinang example in perfect plumage has the black collar interrupted on the breast. According to Sir Stamford Raffles this is peculiar to the female; and in the adult authentic female examples from Simunjon the collar is likewise interrupted, being almost absent.

CYMBIRHYNCHUS MACRORHYNCHUS (Gm.), S. N. i. p. 446 (1788), ex Latham.

Great-billed Tody, Lath. Synop. i. p. 664. no. 14, pl. 30, "Leverian Museum," descr. orig.

Todus nasutus, Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 268. no. 14, ex Lath. (1790); Gen. Hist. iv. p. 94, pl. 65; Temm. Pl. Col. 154, "îles de la Sonde."

Eurylaimus lemniscatus, Raffl. Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 296, "Sumatra" (1821).

Platyrhynchus ornatus, Desm. Hist. Nat. Tang. (Hist. Nat. Platyrinques) livr. iv. ex Lath. (1805).

Erolla nasica, Less. Tr. p. 260, "Sumatra" (1831).

Examples from Malacca, Banjarmassing, and Sarawak do not differ.

The sternum alluded to by Mr. Sclater (*anteà,* p. 178) and figured (p. 179. fig. 3) belongs to a Bornean example of this species and not to *Eurylaimus javanicus.*

Pityriasis gymnocephalus (Temm.), Pl. Col. 572, "Borneo" (1835).

"Marup, ♀, iris dark brown, legs pinkish white."

Colour of soft parts in the male is not noted. Females seem to differ from males by having most of the abdominal and ventral feathers edged with carmine. The wing of this remarkable species is long and powerful. The first quill is about two thirds of the length of the second, which is three fourths of an inch shorter than the third; the third is equal to the fifth, the fourth being a little the longest. The tail is short and even. The first quill has a round white mark at its insertion, on the inner web. In the next six quills this white mark expands and forms a broad white bar on the inner webs. It is wanting on the secondaries. One, a middle rectrix of a female example, is crossed by a dingy, obscure, carmine mark. In all the other examples the rectrices are uniform dark slate-black.

	Longitudo			
	Alæ.	Caudæ.	Tarsi.	Rostr.
♂,	5·88	3·50	1·37	1·50
♀,	6·	3·50	1·37	1·50

Artamus leucorhynchus (Linn.), Mantissa Plant. p. 524, "Manilla" (1771); Walden, Tr. Zool. Soc. viii. p. 67.

"Marup, ♂, iris brown, bill bluish white, legs lead-grey."

This locality must be added to those given by me (*l. c.*).

Graucalus concretus, Hartlaub, J. für. Orn. 1864, p. 445, ♀ *vel* ♂ *juv.*, "Borneo."

Graucalus fasciatus (Vieill.), apud Hartlaub, *tom. cit.* p. 444, nec Vieillot.

An example of a female or of a young male *Graucalus*, but unfortunately without a label, formed part of Mr. Everett's collection. It is not to be distinguished from Malaccan individuals collected by the late Mr. Maingay, and noted by him as being females, excepting that the wing is slightly shorter and the secondaries are not so broadly margined with white. It agrees completely with Dr. Hartlaub's diagnosis (*l. c.*) of *G. concretus*. Dr. Hartlaub (*tom. cit.*) described two distinct species from Borneo: the one he referred to *G. fasciatus*, Vieill., a title given to Daubenton's 629th plate, and within whose range he includes Sumatra; on the other he bestowed the above title, restrict-its range to Borneo. Without questioning the fact that two distinct species of fasciated Cuckoo-Shrikes may inhabit Borneo, only one is known in the Malay peninsula, which we may by analogy infer to be the same as the Sumatran; and this species is certainly not *Coracina fasciata,* Vieillot. Indeed the Malaccan *Graucalus* has never had a distinctive title bestowed upon it, it having been confounded with the bird figured by Daubenton, pl. 629, a Philippine species and totally distinct. I adopt, therefore, for the Bornean and Malaccan *Graucalus,* Dr. Hartlaub's title.

PERICROCOTUS ARDENS, Boie; Bp. Consp. Av. i. p. 357, "Sumatra" (1850).

"Marup, ♂, iris brown, July, pairing."

It is with some doubt that I identify the example sent with *P. ardens,* Boie; for the Indo-Malayan members of the genus have never been brought together and satisfactorily identified. This Marup bird agrees in all respects with Sumatran and Malaccan individuals. In colouring it closely resembles *P. speciosus* (Lath.), of which it is nothing but a miniature form. Wing 3·18 inches, tail 3·37. *Muscicipa miniata,* Temm. Pl. Col. 156. fig. 1, "Java," if not the same species, may be the Javan representative form. The bird represented (*l. c.* fig. 2) must be another species.

PERICROCOTUS MINUTUS, Strickl. Contrib. Orn. 1849, p. 94. no. 22, ♂, pl. —, "Borneo."

"Marup, ♀, iris brown, July, not breeding."

Streak over the eye but not extending beyond, cheeks, forehead, chin, throat, all the under surface of the body, under shoulder-coverts, and underside of the wing-band deep golden. Sides of the head pale ash. Head and back slate-grey; tips of the rump-feathers orange-red. Upper tail-coverts bright orange-red. Alar bar above orange-yellow. Middle pair of rectrices brown, lateral orange-red. Wing 2·80 inches, tail 2·95.

The style of plumage of this example is certainly never met with in *P. peregrinus,* which it barely exceeds in dimensions;

and with little doubt I refer it to Mr. Strickland's species, which, although closely resembling the preceding species, *P. ardens*, apud nos, is described by him as not exceeding *P. peregrinus* in size. *P. igneus*, Blyth, J. A. S. B. 1846, p. 309, may possibly be this form; for it likewise is described as being barely larger than *P. peregrinus*; but it may be equal to *P. ardens*, apud nos. If identical with this Bornean bird, Mr. Blyth's title will have precedence (*conf.* Blyth, Ibis, 1866, p. 369, and *op. cit.* 1867, p. 184).

PHILENTOMA VELATUM (Temm.), Pl. Col. 334, ♂, "Timor and Java" (1825).

Monacha cæsia, Lesson, Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 167, ♀, "Sumatra."

Muscicapa pectoralis, A. Hay, Madr. Journ. L. & Sc. xiii. p. 261, ♂, "Malacca" (1844).

Philentoma unicolor, Blyth, Ibis, 1865, p. 46, ♀, "Borneo." Vicinity of Sarawak?

One male in the collection. Sumatran, Malaccan, and Bornean examples do not differ.

With doubt I follow Mr. Moore and the late Mr. G. R. Gray, and place this Flycatcher in *Philentoma*, Eyton.

TCHITREA AFFINIS, A. Hay, J. A. S. B. 1846, p. 292, "Malacca."

"Foot of Matang, ♀, iris white, legs and bill cobalt; Marup, ♂, iris brown."

The female is in dingy rufous plumage with a grey throat. The male in pure white, the black of the shafts of the central pair of rectrices extending to their tips. In a white Sarawak male (Wallace) the terminal half of the shafts are white, as in *T. paradisi*, excepting within half an inch of the end, where they are black. In a Pinang example a similar variation is observable. One from Sumatra has the entire shaft black.

CYORNIS ELEGANS (Temm.), Pl. Col. 596. f. 2, "Sumatra" (1836).

"Marup, in August, ♂, iris chocolate, legs lead-colour."

I provisionally identify a single example obtained of a *Cyornis* with the Sumatran species, not having had an opportunity of making a comparison.

Chin, the entire throat, forehead, superciliary stripes, upper tail-coverts and shoulders of the wing bright cobalt blue. A patch of pale rufous on the breast. Flanks very dilute rufous, Lower breast, belly, and under tail-coverts pure white. Lores and under surface of rectrices black. Remainder of plumage rich indigo-blue. Of the same type as *Cyornis rubeculoides* (Vigors), but much more brilliantly coloured. Mr. Blyth (Ibis, 1865, p. 44) considers *Muscicapa elegans*=*Phœnicura rubeculoides,* Vigors; if this be so, the Bornean *Cyornis* is a distinct species. I very much question the correctness of Mr. Blyth's identification; for Temminck describes the Sumatran *Cyornis* as having the chin and cheeks, along with the forehead and shoulders, of a bright azure-blue, a feature not to be found in the continental species.

ERYTHROPITTA GRANATINA (Temm.), Pl. Col. 506, "Pontianak, Borneo" (1830); Schlegel, Vog. Nederl. Ind. *Pitta,* p. 35, pl. 5. fig. 3, ♂, adult, "Banjarmassing;" Mus. Pays-Bas, *Pitta,* p. 5.

Brachyurus granatinus (Temm.), Elliot, Ibis, 1870, p. 417, *partim,* fig. 4.

"Marup, ♂, iris brown, April."

I concur with Mr. Gould in regarding the Bornean bird as specifically distinct from that of Malacca, *E. coccinea* (Eyton). The following points of difference appear to be constant in *Erythropitta granatina*:—The black on the forehead recedes more from the base of the bill and occupies more space, thus diminishing the extent of crimson. The shade of crimson is much darker, being deep cherry-red and not vermilion. The blue stripes on the sides of the head and the blue wing-coverts are distinctly paler; on the other hand the back is very much darker, and glossed with a totally different shade of purple. The red of the abdominal region and under tail-coverts is conspicuously deeper.

MELANOPITTA MUELLERI (Bp.), Consp. Av. i. p. 256, "Celebes," *errore* (1850), ex Müll. & Schlegel.

Pitta atricapilla, Müll. & Schlegel, nec auct., Verh. Nat.

Gesch. Nederl. Ind. *Zool.* p. 19. no. 19, "Borneo;" Schlegel, Vog. Nederl. Ind. *Pittæ,* p. 31. no. 4, pl. 2. fig. 2, "Borneo méridional;" Mus. Pays-Bas, *Pitta,* p. 3.

"Marup, ♂, iris brown; ♀, iris brown."

Both examples in adult plumage. In the male the first four primaries are tipped with black, the fifth slightly; the next five quills are pure white to their extremities. In the female examples all the quills are terminated with black, on the first quill the white forming but a narrow bar.

TIMALIA NIGRICOLLIS, Temm. Pl. Col. 594. fig. 2, "Borneo" (1836); Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 4.

Timalia erythronota, Blyth, J. A. S. B. 1842, p. 793, "Singapore."

Brachypteryx nigrogularis, Eyton, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1845, p. 228, "Malay peninsula."

"Marup, ♂, iris crimson; Matang, ♂, iris crimson, bill and legs black."

Agrees with examples from Sumatra, Malacca and Pinang.

MACRONUS PTILOSUS, Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. pl. 150 (1835).

Timalia trichorros, Temm. Pl. Col. 594. fig. 1, "Sumatra, Borneo" (1836).

"Busan, ♂, Marup, ♀, iris brown."

Sexes alike. Bornean examples are somewhat larger than those which inhabit Sumatra and Malacca, and are perhaps somewhat lighter in shade.

MIXORNIS BORNENSIS, Bonap. Consp. i. p. 217, "Borneo" (1850); Hombr. & Jacquin. Voy. Pôle Sud, iii. p. 90, pl. 19. fig. 2, "Banjarmassing;" Sclater, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 215. no. 64, "Banjarmassing."

"Marup, ♂, iris Naples yellow; ♀, bill lead-brown, iris Naples yellow, legs red-brown; August, not breeding."

This *Mixornis* is well figured (*l. c.*). The Marup examples have the ground-colour of the lower breast and belly of a more lively yellow than a Banjarmassing individual. I am acquainted with and have compared five distinct species of this genus, of which the following are the titles:—

1. *Motacilla rubicapilla,* Tickell, J. A. S. B. 1833, p. 576, "Jungles of Borabhúm and Dholbhúm."

Iora chloris, Hodgs. MS.; Blyth, J. A. S. B. 1842, p. 794; *op. cit.* 1844, p. 380, "Lower hills of Nipaul."

Mixornis ruficeps, Hodgs. P. Z. S. 1845, p. 23.

Mixornis rubicapilla (Tickell); Jerd. B. Ind. ii. p. 23; Walden, P. Z. S. 1866, p. 547, "Salween valley."

Nipaul and Bootan Himalayas, Central India (*Jerdon*); Assam (*Godwin-Austen*); Tenasserim (*Beavan*).

2. *Motacilla gularis,* Raffles, Linn. Tr. xiii. p. 312, "Sumatra" (1821); Walden, *l. c.*

Timalia gularis (Raffles); Horsf. Zool. Res. in Java, pl. —, "Sumatra."

Mixornis sumatrana, Bp. Consp. i. p. 217, "Sumatra" (1850).

Timalia similis, Temm., Mus. Lugd.; Blyth, Ibis, 1865, p. 47, "Sumatra."

Mixornis similis, Blyth, G. R. Gray, Hand-list, no. 4723, "Sumatra."

Mixornis sumatrana, G. R. Gray, *tom. cit.* no. 4720, "Sumatra."

Prinia pileata, Blyth, J. A. S. B. 1842, p. 204, "Malay peninsula."

Sumatra (*Wallace*); Malacca (*mus. nostr.*).

3. *Mixornis javanica,* Cab.* Mus. Hein. i. p. 77, "Java" (1850).

Myiothera gularis, Temm. Pl. Col. 442. fig. 1, "Java and Sumatra."

Mixornis gularis (Horsf.); Bp. Consp. i. p. 217, "Java," nec Horsf.; G. R. Gray, H.-list, no. 4717, "Java," nec Horsf., nec Hombr. & Jacquin. Voy. Pôle Sud, pl. 19. fig. 2.

Java (*Wallace*).

4. *Mixornis bornensis,* Bp. *ut supra.*

5. *Timalia flavicollis,* Müller; Bp. *l. c.* "Java" (1850). A true *Mixornis.*

Java (*Wallace*).

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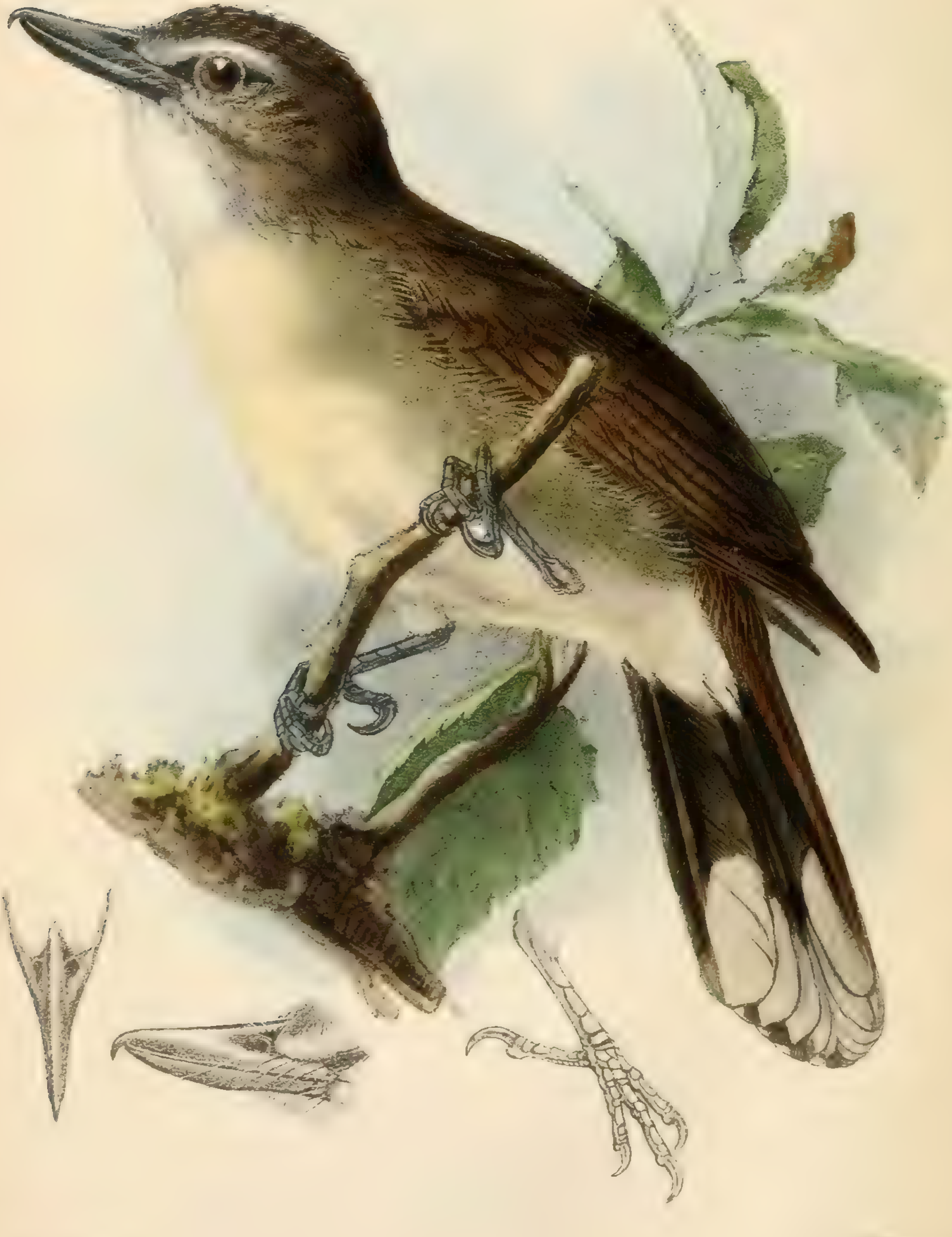
* *Conf.* Bp. Coll. Delattre, p. 41, note. Notwithstanding the ungenerous observation contained in the reference, Dr. Cabanis is undoubtedly right. He was the first to recognize the fact that Horsfield (Zool. Res.) figured the Sumatran bird.

[illegible] Pl. III



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ORIOLUS XANTHONOTUS, Horsf. Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 152, ♂, "Java" (1820); Zool. Res. Java, pl. —.

Oriolus leucogaster, Reinwardt; Temm. Pl. Col. 214, ♂, ♀, "Java" (1823).

Oriolus castanopterus, Blyth, J. A. S. B. p. 1842, 796, ♀, "Singapore."

An old male; precise locality not mentioned. Does not differ from Malaccan and Banjarmassing individuals.

SETORNIS CRINIGER, Lesson. (Plate XII.)

Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 167, "Sumatra;" nec *Brachypus criniger,* A. Hay, J. A. S. B. xiv. p. 377 (1845); nec *Setornis* (?) *criniger,* A. Hay, Blyth, Cat. Cal. Mus. p. 212, no. 1283.

"Sabu, ♂, iris chocolate."

Above fuliginous brown, deepest on the head, and tinged with olive on the back and sides of neck. Quills brown edged with ferruginous. Inner edges of quills white seen from above, albescent from below. Rectrices graduated, brown; all but the middle pair, with the terminal part of the inner web, pure white above for about three quarters of an inch. Lores and a streak passing above the eye, lower part of the cheeks, chin, throat, and upper part of breast white faintly tinted with pale iron-grey. A small space before the eye, and extending behind the eye, dark brown or black. A pale grey space below the eye. Lower breast pale straw-colour, some of the feathers being tipped with pale ashy brown. Remainder of lower surface and under tail-coverts pale straw-colour. Flanks pale fuliginous-brown. Under shoulder-coverts mixed pale yellow and pale brown. Bill horn-brown, shading to pale grey or bluish grey at the tip of maxilla and throughout most of the mandible. Feet very pale pink or flesh-colour. A bunch of fine black hairs springs from the nape. The bill is long, much compressed towards the tip: the maxilla has the culmen perfectly straight; at the tip it bends suddenly downwards, forming a formidable hook and showing a distinct notch. The commissure is also quite straight, and the maxilla rather overlaps the mandible. The gonys is curved. The rictus is armed with powerful and long bristles. The tarsus is short, and the toes are weak. The first quill is about two-thirds of the length of the second; this is half an inch shorter than the third, which, again, is nearly as much shorter than the fourth. The fourth quill is longest and slightly exceeds the fifth, the sixth being somewhat longer than the third.

An example, labelled a female, obtained by Mr. Wallace at Sarawak, and now in his collection, has the under plumage hardly tinted with yellow, the under tail-coverts nearly pure white, and the breast-feathers more decidedly brown. It exhibits also a distinct black stripe below each cheek.

Another example (♀ *fide* Wallace), also obtained at Sarawak, and now in my collection, differs by having the upper plumage of a lighter shade of brown, the under plumage more or less pure white, and the bill shorter.

	Longitudo				
	Rostr.	Alæ.	Caudæ.	Tarsi.	
♂	0·88	3·75	3·75	0·62	Sabu.
♀	0·75	3·62	3·62	0·62	Sarawak (mus. nostr.).
♀	0·80	3·75	..	0·62	„ (mus. Wall.).

Notwithstanding the difference of colouring exhibited by these three individuals, I do not doubt that they belong to the same species. Generally they agree so well with the description given by Lesson (*l. c.*) of *S. criniger* that, unless the Bornean is a representative form, it will in all likelihood prove to be the same as that hitherto unidentified Sumatran species. I suspect that this is also the type of *Trichophoropsis*, Bp., *T. typus*, Bp., Compt. Rend. vol. xxxviii. p. 59, "Borneo" (1854).

Brachypus criniger, A. Hay (*l. c.*) ex Malacca, is a totally distinct species. It is a small bird (wing 2½ inches), with the bill of an *Alcippe*. Underneath it is bright yellow, above ferruginous olive. The rectrices are pale ferruginous, with obscure pale yellow tips. Mr. Blyth has identified *Criniger sericea*, Müller, *Mus. Lugd.*, with this species (Ibis, 1865, p. 48); Mr. Wallace obtained it at Sarawak. It is probably *Trichophoropsis viridis*, Bp. (*l. c.*), "Borneo" (1854), and *Trichophorus minutus*, Hartl. J. für O. 1853, p. 156, "Malacca" (*conf.* O. Finsch, J. für O. 1867, p. 19).

ALCURUS OCHROCEPHALUS (Gm.), S. N. i. p. 821 (1788), ex Brown.

Yellow-crowned Thrush, Brown, Illustr. p. 50, pl. 22, "Ceylon (*errore*) and Java."

Trichophorus crispiceps, Blyth, J. A. S. B. pp. 186, 204, "Tenasserim" (1842).

Ceylonese Stare, Lath. Syn. ii. p. 11. no. 11, "Ceylon."

Sturnus zeylanicus, Gm. *tom. cit.* p. 804. no. 11 (1788), ex Lath.

Trachycomus ochrocephalus (Gm.), Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 109.

Examples from Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Sarawak, and Tenasserim are identical.

The description of the Ceylonese Stare given by Latham agrees well with this species, although, of course, the Ceylon habitat is erroneous.

Its affinities seem to be with *Alcurus striatus*, Blyth; and therefore I do not adopt the genus *Trachycomus*, formed for it and three other forms of *Pycnonotus* by Dr. Cabanis (*l. c.*).

KITTACINCLA SUAVIS (Sclater), P. Z. S. 1861, p. 185, "Borneo meridionalis," *op. cit.* 1863, p. 216.

"Marup, ♂."

This example possesses the three outer pairs of rectrices pure white from their insertion, the fourth pair being only partially black on the inner web. The average length of the wing in Ceylon, Maunbhoom, Hainan, Malaccan, and Sumatran *K. macroura* is 3·63 inches, in Javan 3·87; in this Bornean representative form it is fully 4 inches. It is interesting to find that the North Bornean bird possesses the distinctive characters first noticed in that from South-east Borneo.

PRIONOCHILUS MACULATUS (Temm.), Pl. Col. 600. fig. 3, ♂ "Borneo" (1836).

"Simunjon, ♂, iris dark red, bill and legs dark brown."

Malaccan examples are identical.

PRIONOCHILUS XANTHOPYGIUS, Salvadori, Atti Ac. Sc. Torino, 1868, p. 416, pl. —. fig. 1 ♂, 2 ♀, "Borneo."

"Jambusan, ♂."

A good species, peculiar to Borneo, differing from *P. percussus* (Temm.) by having the uropygium bright yellow.

Dicæum chrysorrhœum, Temm. Pl. Col. 478. fig. 1, ♂, "Java," 1829.

Dicæum chrysochlore, Blyth, J. A. S. B. 1842, p. 1009, ♀, "Arracan."

"Marup, ♂, iris red, bill black."

Undistinguishable from Malaccan and Tonghoo examples. In the Hand-list, no. 1417, *D. croceoventre,* Vigors, is erroneously given as a synonym of this species.

Dicæum trigonostigma (Scop.), Del. Fl. Faun. Insubr. ii. p. 91. no. 64 (1786), ex Sonnerat; Walden, P. Z. S. 1866, p. 545, "Moulmein."

Le grimpereau siffleur de la Chine, Sonnerat, Voy. aux Indes, ii. p. 210, pl. 117. fig. 2, ♂.

Certhia cantillans, Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 299, no. 61 (1790) ex Sonnerat; Temm. Pl. Col. 478. f. 3, ♂, "China (! ?), Java."

Dicæum croceoventre, Vigors, Memoir of Raffles, p. 673, ♂, "Sumatra" (1830).

"Marup, iris brown."

Compared with six adult males from Malacca and one from Pinang, this Bornean individual differs by having the entire throat much darker grey, and the breast deeper orange.

Æthopyga siparaja (Raffles), Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 299, ♂, adult, "Sumatra" (1821); Walden, Ibis, 1870, p. 33; *op. cit.* 1871, p. 166.

Æthopyga eupogon, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 103, note, "Malacca, Borneo" (1850).

"Marup, ♂, July, pairing; iris and legs brown. Marup, ♀, August; bill and iris brown; legs pale red."

In no respect different from Malaccan and Pinang examples. The Sumatran species may differ, in which case this species will have to take Jardine's title of *lathami,* unless, indeed, it be the same as the Javan, when *mystacalis,* Temm., must be adopted.

The example marked "Marup, ♂, August," appears to be a young male. Above it is pale olive-green; underneath paler olive-green, but with many of the chin-, throat-, and breast-feathers edged with crimson. A young example of an authentic specimen of *Æ. miles*, in my collection, wears an almost similar garb. Some Malaccan examples of immature males (mus. nostr.) have the throat streaked with yellow, the plumage of the neck and back being brown and crimson mixed.

ARACHNECHTHRA MACULARIA (Blyth), J. A. S. B. 1842, p. 107, ♀, "Malacca."

Nectarinia hypogrammica, Sal. Müller, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Over. Bez. Land- en Volkenk. p. 173, note, "Sumatra, Borneo" (1843); *id. op. cit. Aves*, p. 63, pl. 8. fig. 3, ♂ (1846); Walden, Ibis, 1870, p. 30.

"Marup."

Since writing on this species (*l. c.*) I have received many examples from Malacca and Borneo. They in no way differ.

CALORNIS INSIDIATOR (Raffles), Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 307, "Sumatra" (1821); *conf.* Walden, Tr. Zool. Soc. viii. p. 79.

"Belilah*, iris crimson, legs and feet black; Sabu, ♀."

The adult male perfectly agrees with a large series of Malaccan individuals, which I refer to the Sumatran species. I do not venture, from want of a sufficiency of Javan examples, to identify the Malaccan with the Javan *Calornis*, the single authentic Javan individual I have examined appearing to be separable. Adults of both sexes agree in colouring.

TURTUR TIGRINA (Temm.), Knip, Pig. pl. 43 (1811); Walden, Tr. Zool. Soc. viii. p. 85.

"Marup, ♂, iris Naples-yellow, feet crimson."

Agrees with Malaccan, Javan, and Celebean examples.

ARGUSIANUS GRAYI (Elliot), Ibis, 1865, p. 423, "Borneo?"; *Phasianidæ*, pl. xii.

The examples sent by Mr. Everett are unfortunately without labels, but they were undoubtedly procured from some part of northern Borneo†. They belong, as Mr. Elliot was the first to point out, to a species totally distinct from the Malaccan *Argu-*

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* I am not certain whether I have correctly deciphered the spelling of this locality.

† *Conf.* De Crespigny, Proc. Geogr. Soc. xvi. p. 173.

sianus argus (Linn.). The dimensions of the Bornean *Argus* are considerably less. The feathers of the nape, back of the neck, the interscapulars, and the scapulars have black for their ground-colour, the markings being pure white. In *A. argus* the ground-colour of these feathers is brown, and the markings are ochreous. The markings in the Bornean species are of a different character, and are most minute and delicate. The throat, upper breast, and centre of the lower breast and of the abdomen are bright ferruginous, whereas in the Malayan species these parts are deep ruddy chocolate. The markings are quite different, and many are white. The other differential characters given by Mr. Elliot are not very apparent in Mr. Everett's examples. The ocellated marks on the scapulars are certainly smaller; but I can find no difference in the colouring or marking of the lateral rectrices. The following are some of the dimensions, viz. :—

	inches.
Longest primary, from carpal joint . .	13·50
Middle pair of rectrices	44·50
Longest outer pair of rectrices	19·00

Euplocamus nobilis, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 119, pl. xvi. ♂, "Borneo," Elliot, *Phasianidæ*, pl. xxvii.

Two female examples; no note of the locality, but probably from the neighbourhood of Sarawak, where Mr. Wallace also obtained an example (*fide* Sclater, *l. c.*). The hen of this species is distinguished from that of *E. ignitus* (Shaw) by the rectrices being dark brown or black.

Rollulus roulout (Scopoli), Del. Fl. Faun. Isubr. ii. p. 93. no. 86 (1786), ex Sonn.

Rouloul de Malacca, Sonn. Voy. Indes, ii. p. 174, pl. 100, ♂, descr. orig.

Columba cristata, Gm. S. N. i. p. 774. no. 7, ♂ (1788), ex Sonn.

Phasianus cristatus, Sparrm. Mus. Carls. fasc. iii. pl. 64, ♂, "Celebes," *errore* (1788), descr. orig.

Tetrao porphyrio, Shaw & Nodder, Nat. Misc. iii. pl. 84*.

Green Partridge, Lath. Synop. iv. p. 777. no. 21, pl. 67, ♀, ex Mus. Brit., descr. orig.

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* I have not been able to ascertain the exact date of this volume.

Tetrao viridis, Gm. S. N. i. p. 761. no. 46, ♀ (1788), ex Lath.

Perdix coronata, Lath. Suppl. Ind. Orn. p. 62. no. 1, ♂ et ♀ (1801).

Cryptonyx coronatus, Temm. Pl. Col. 350, ♂, 351, ♀, "Malacca, Sumatra, rare in Java (?)."

"Marup, ♂, iris brown, bill (red at base) black, legs coral-red."

Examples of both sexes, undistinguishable from Malaccan individuals.

Rhizothera longirostra (Temm.), Pig. & Gallin. iii. pp. 323, 721, "Sumatra" (1815); Gray & Hardw. Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. —. fig. 2, ♀.

Tetrao curvirostris, Raffles, Tr. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 323, "Sumatra" (1821).

"Busan, October, ♂, ♀, iris sienna red, bill black, legs white; Marup, July, ♀, iris brick-red, legs whitish."

These three examples agree perfectly with as many Malaccan specimens collected by the late Mr. Maingay. That gentleman noted one of his grey-breasted specimens as being a male. The example marked male by Mr. Everett has also a grey breast; and the two marked as being females are without the cinereous pectoral band. These independent observations coincide with Temminck's statements (*l. c.*).

Hypotænidia striata (Linn.), S. N. i. p. 262, "Philippines" (1766), ex Brisson; Walden, Tr. Zool. Soc. viii. p. 95.

"Marup, ♂, iris purple-red, legs leaden, bill red-brown."

In perfect plumage. Identical with Malaccan examples.

XLIII.—*On the Motmots and their Affinities.*

By Dr. James Murie, F.L.S. &c.

(Plates XIII.–XV.)

"If naturalists, before offering an opinion on the affinities of groups, were but to consider well the totality of characters belonging to each of those which they suspect to be allied, were but to study all their points of difference as eagerly as they